

## **EXHIBIT C**

# **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN**

# **KAISER ALUMINUM & CHEMICAL CORPORATION TRENTWOOD SITE**

## **DRAFT PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN FOR THE AGREED ORDER FOR A REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY**

**PREPARED BY:**

**WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY**

**Para asistencia Espanol  
Antonio Valero 509-454-7840  
[aval461@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:aval461@ecy.wa.gov)**

**Если вам нужно помощь по русский, звоните  
Igor Vern 360-407-0281  
[Iver461@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:Iver461@ecy.wa.gov)**

**June 2005**

---

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Overview of the Public Participation Plan**

This Public Participation Plan (Plan) focuses on public participation activities that are part of the Agreed Order for a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study to be conducted at the Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation Trentwood Site (Kaiser). Details about the location, background of the site, companies involved in the project and contaminants of concern begin on page 4.

The purpose of the Public Participation Plan is to promote public understanding of the Washington Department of Ecology's (Ecology) responsibilities, planning, and cleanup activities at the site. It also serves as a way of gathering information from the public that will assist Ecology and Kaiser to conduct the investigation and planning for cleanup in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment. The Plan will help the community living near the site, as well as the general public, to be informed regarding cleanup activities and how they may contribute to the decision making process.

This Plan has been developed by the Washington Department of Ecology and complies with the Washington State Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) regulations (Chapter 173-340-600 WAC). It will be reviewed as cleanup progresses and may be amended if necessary. Amendments may occur at future stages of cleanup and may be part of a 30-day comment period if associated with cleanup documents (e.g., Consent Decree). Ecology will determine final approval of the Plan as well as any amendments.

Documents relating to the cleanup may be reviewed at the repositories listed on pages 8-9 of this Plan. If individuals are interested in knowing more about the Site or have comments regarding the Public Participation Plan, please contact one of the individuals listed below:

Ms. Teresita Bala, Site Manager  
WA State Department of Ecology  
Toxics Cleanup Program  
4601 North Monroe  
Spokane, WA 99205  
509-329-3581  
[tbal461@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:tbal461@ecy.wa.gov)

Mr. Pat Blau, Environmental Manager  
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation  
P.O. Box 15108  
Spokane, WA 99215-5108  
509-927-6350  
[Pat.kaiser@twd.com](mailto:Pat.kaiser@twd.com)

Ms. Carol Bergin, Public Involvement  
WA State Department of Ecology  
Toxics Cleanup Program  
4601 North Monroe  
Spokane, WA 99205  
509-392-3546  
[cabe461@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:cabe461@ecy.wa.gov)

**Para asistencia Espanol**

Sr. Antonio Valero  
WA State Department of Ecology  
Toxics Cleanup Program  
15 West Yakima Avenue, Suite 200  
Yakima, WA 98902-3401  
509-454-7840  
[aval461@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:aval461@ecy.wa.gov)

**Если вам нужно помощь по русский,  
звоните**

Igor Vern  
WA State Department of Ecology  
360-407-0281  
[iver461@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:iver461@ecy.wa.gov)

Mrs. Johnnie Landis, Public Disclosure  
WA State Department of Ecology  
4601 North Monroe  
Spokane, WA 99205  
509-329-3415  
[johh@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:johh@ecy.wa.gov)

**Public Participation and the Model Toxics Control Act**

The Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) is a "citizen-mandated" law that became effective in 1989 to provide guidelines for the clean up of contaminated sites in Washington State. This law sets up standards to make sure the clean up of sites is protective of human health and the environment. Ecology's Toxic Cleanup Program investigates reports of contamination that may threaten human health and/or the environment. If an investigation confirms the presence of contaminants, the site is generally ranked and placed on a Hazardous Sites List. This site is ranked a two on the Hazardous Sites List. Current or former owner(s) or operator(s), as well as any other potentially liable persons (PLPs), of a site may be held responsible for cleanup of contamination according to the standards set under MTCA. The PLP identified by Ecology for this site is Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation.

Public participation is an important part of cleanup under the MTCA process. The participation needs are assessed at each site according to the level of public interest and degree of risk posed by contaminants. Individuals who live near the site, community groups, businesses, government, other organizations and interested parties are provided an opportunity to become involved in commenting on the cleanup process. The Public Participation Plan includes requirements for public notice such as: identifying reports about the site and the repositories where reports may be read; providing public comment periods; and holding public meetings or hearings. Other forms of participation may be interviews, citizen advisory groups, questionnaires, or workshops. Additionally, citizen groups living near contaminated sites may apply for public participation

grants (during open application periods) to receive technical assistance in understanding the cleanup process and to create additional public participation avenues. Note: The department currently does not have a citizen technical advisor for providing technical assistance to citizens on issues related to the investigation and cleanup of the site.

## **SITE BACKGROUND**

### **Site Description and History**

The Washington State Department of Ecology is proposing to enter into an Agreed Order with Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation to conduct a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the Trentwood facility. The site is located at 15000 East Euclid Avenue, Spokane Valley, Spokane County, Washington (See Appendix A – Site Map Figure 1).

An Agreed Order is a legal document issued by Ecology that formalizes the agreement between Ecology and potentially liable persons (PLPs) for the cleanup actions needed at a site. The purpose of the Remedial Investigation is to evaluate the extent of petroleum, metals and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in soil and groundwater at the site. The Feasibility Study (FS) will identify and evaluate possible alternatives for cleanup of these contaminants. Prior to finalization, the RI/FS reports will be made available to the public for comment. After a 30-day public comment period, Ecology will respond to input received from the community and make modifications to the RI/FS, if appropriate.

Kaiser Trentwood is a large site that sits along the Spokane River at approximately river mile 86. It is north of the Spokane Valley Mall, east of Mirabeau Point and 10 miles east of downtown Spokane. It is made up of 525 acres and includes three on-site landfills. These landfills are located in the West, East and South sections of the property and were used for site-specific hazardous materials. All three landfills are now closed.

In 1942 the U. S. Government's Defense Plant Corporation began construction of the Trentwood Works on the property. The facility produced aluminum needed for making aircraft for World War II. The Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa ) operated the facility until the end of World War II when operations stopped. Kaiser then leased the site from the U.S. government in 1946 and later purchased the facility and property. The facility currently operates as an aluminum sheet and plate rolling mill, and provides materials for the current war in Iraq.

In 1980 Kaiser applied for a permit from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to store hazardous materials on-site that are necessary for the production of aluminum products. These hazardous substances include petroleum fuels, PCB oil, solvents and chromium. Wastes generated as a result of present or past operations include wastewaters, chrome sludge, paint and solvent wastes, and black dross. EPA was responsible for compliance, review and monitoring activities associated with this type of permit application. In 1992 EPA recommended additional review and/or monitoring at six facilities on-site and identified three additional areas of concern. No further action was necessary at 26 out of 32

facilities. In 1994 EPA gave the Washington Department of Ecology authority to implement corrective actions at treatment, storage and disposal (TSD) facilities in the state using the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) as the regulatory authority. As a result, Ecology became involved at the site in 1994 and using MTCA named Kaiser as a Potentially Liable Person (PLP) responsible for cleaning up the site.

Since 1980, several documented releases have occurred related to historical operations at the site. Kaiser conducted independent investigations and remedial actions to address groundwater and soil contamination coming from these releases. Soil studies showed concentrations of PCBs, petroleum product and metals were above levels allowed under the state's MTCA regulations.

Groundwater monitoring began in 1979 to assess impacts of the three on-site landfills. Since 1993, Kaiser implemented independent cleanup actions in the Oil House and Wastewater areas to prevent movement of petroleum containing PCBs floating on groundwater. Actions were also taken to prevent movement of the dissolved hydrocarbons found in groundwater.

Since the late 1980s over 100 additional monitoring wells have been installed at the site as part of a series of voluntary investigations and clean-up efforts by Kaiser. Results of this monitoring also showed petroleum product containing PCBs floating on groundwater. It also showed Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), PCBs, iron, manganese, antimony, and arsenic in groundwater at levels exceeding allowable state standards. PCB contamination has also been found in groundwater in the remelt and hot line areas (See Appendix A – Site Map Figure 2).

As part of the operations at Kaiser, sanitary and industrial wastewater is discharged to the Spokane River. These discharges are managed under an NPDES permit administered by Ecology's Water Quality Program. The discharges are permitted under the provisions of the State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law and the federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Please see the section on "Other Studies on the Spokane River" for additional information.

### **Contaminants of Concern**

The main contaminants that are now known at the site are Polychlorinated Biphenyl's (PCBs), petroleum product and metals. Metals include chromium, iron, manganese, antimony and arsenic.

**Polychlorinated biphenyl's (PCBs)** are a group of manufactured synthetic chemicals, either solids or oily liquids. They may range from colorless to light yellow in color and have no smell or taste. These chemicals were historically used as insulating fluids, coolants and lubricants in transformers, capacitors or other electrical equipment; as heat transfer and hydraulic fluids; in inks and carbonless paper. The manufacture of PCBs stopped in the United States in 1977 because of evidence they accumulate in the environment and do not

breakdown. They may also cause harmful health effects to fish, wildlife, humans and other living organisms.

Common routes of human exposure to PCBs may include drinking contaminated well water; eating contaminated foods such as dairy, fish, and meat; breathing air contaminated with PCBs; conducting maintenance on electrical transformers containing PCB fluids or handling materials containing PCBs. For details regarding PCB health effects, please see the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) website at [www.atsdr.cdc.gov/tfacts17.html](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/tfacts17.html).

Potential human exposure risks for the Spokane River are primarily through the eating of fish caught in the river (see Appendix B for Fish and Sediment advisories).

#### **Other Studies on the Spokane River**

Between 1978 and 1984 PCBs were found in fish samples collected from the Spokane River by the Washington State Department of Ecology. Additional studies conducted in the 1990s showed that fish collected from portions of the river continued to show significant contamination. As a result, the Department of Ecology, Department of Health and Spokane Regional Health District jointly issued advisories. These advisories were issued to warn the public about limiting fish consumption in certain areas of the river, how to prepare fish to reduce intake of PCB contamination, and to warn the public of contamination at specific beaches. The current consumption advisory for the upper river is based on data from fish samples collected in 1999. (See Appendix B for copies of the Fish and Sediment advisories). Ecology plans to collect additional fish sampling data during 2006 and evaluate it, along with fish tissue sampling data collected during the PCB Total Maximum Daily Load Process conducted in 2004-2005.

#### **Coeur d'Alene Basin/Spokane River – Federal Cleanup**

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), under the authority of CERCLA (the federal Superfund), has been investigating heavy metals contamination in the Coeur d'Alene basin and upper Spokane River. Heavy metals contamination is associated with historic mining operations in Idaho and includes zinc, arsenic, cadmium and lead. These metals have been determined to be broadly distributed throughout the upper Spokane River including and extending beyond the fine grained sediment areas behind Upriver Dam where PCBs are located. A design is being developed to clean up metals contamination at two beaches along the Spokane River that contain the highest levels of contamination. The design may include capping, removal and/or stabilization of the contamination at Starr Road and Island Complex. The design documents are expected in the summer of 2005.

#### **Upriver Dam Site – State Cleanup**

Kaiser and Avista have completed a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study focused on PCBs in sediments behind Upriver Dam and a Cleanup Action Plan. Inland Paper Company and Liberty Lake Sewer District have also been identified as potential contributors to PCB contamination through discharges of effluent wastewater to the Spokane River; however, these companies are not participating in the cleanup at this time.

Ecology is working to integrate the results of the USEPA metals studies with cleanup of PCBs.

#### **Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)**

Ecology is also developing a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) assessment consistent with the federal Clean Water Act to address PCBs in the Spokane River. This issue deals with PCBs and water quality rather than PCBs in sediments. A draft report of this TMDL assessment is expected to be made public in the fall of 2005.

### **COMMUNITY BACKGROUND**

#### **Community Profile and Concerns**

The site is surrounded by industrial and commercial businesses as well as residential homes. The neighborhood population, although predominantly Caucasian, continues to become more diverse as the area grows. Slavics, Vietnamese, Native Americans, Asians, Hispanics and others add to the rich culture of people living and recreating in this area. This segment of the Spokane River is used for recreational activities including swimming, boating, hiking and fishing. Certain areas of the river are also used for subsistence fishing by Native Americans and some non-English speaking groups.

General outreach efforts were conducted from 1999-2000 to educate the public about fish and sediment advisories for the Spokane River. Results of the outreach indicated some Slavic, Hispanic, Hmong and Vietnamese people may be eating fish from the river at higher rates than most English-speaking groups. Slavic community leaders expressed concern that a lot of subsistence fishing was taking place along the river and that the messages to the public should be more simplified and broadly distributed. The Washington State Departments of Ecology and Health along with Spokane Regional Health District increased outreach to all communities as a result of this feedback.

Additional outreach efforts were recently conducted by Ecology, Spokane Regional Health District, The Lands Council, and local leaders of non-English speaking communities. Feedback indicates that some Slavic, Hispanic, and Native American people continue to consume fish from the upper portion of the river. Slavic and Hispanic communities have expressed concerns about the safety of eating the fish, playing on the beaches, and swimming in the river. These same concerns have been expressed during community interviews conducted with English speaking individuals living or recreating near the site.

Community interviews are still being conducted near the site. Some of the primary concerns expressed during these interviews are listed below:

- There may be negative economic impacts due to Kaiser's bankruptcy. Concern was expressed whether Kaiser would be able to pay for clean up of pollution they caused or whether costs would be passed to taxpayers.



- If the river isn't cleaned up it will cause economic loss.
- The river is an important part of the Spokane region. It is important to cleanup any pollution so the beaches and water are safe for recreating, the fish are safe to eat and people don't have to worry about chemicals and health effects from pollution.
- What type of contamination is in the river, where is it located, and how long will it take to clean up?
- Keep the people living along or near the river informed about the work taking place and give them an opportunity to contribute their opinions in the decision-making process.
- Inform people of any health risks for children, adults and pets that use the river.

Ecology will focus on addressing these concerns through the activities listed in the Public Participation Activities and Timeline section below.

### **Public Participation Activities and Timeline**

The following is a list of some of the public participation efforts that will occur until the cleanup actions are completed:

- ❖ A **mailing list** is being developed for individuals who live near the site. The potentially affected vicinity covers any adjacent properties and homes and/or businesses within close proximity to the site and areas to be investigated. These persons, along with Kaiser, will receive copies of all fact sheets developed regarding the cleanup process via first class mail. Additionally, individuals, organizations, local, state and federal governments, and any other interested parties will be added to the mailing list as requested. Other interested persons may request to be on the mailing list at any time by contacting Carol Bergin at the Department of Ecology (see page 3 for details).
- ❖ **Public Repositories** are locations where documents may be reviewed. Due to reduced hours at many libraries throughout the county, four repositories have been established. The following locations will contain copies of any documents that go through the public review process related to this site:

Washington Department of Ecology  
 4601 North Monroe  
 Spokane, WA 99205-1295  
 Contact: Ms. Johnnie Harris, Public Disclosure Coordinator  
 509-329-3415

Spokane Valley Library  
 12004 East Main  
 Spokane Valley, WA  
 Contact: Mr. Dave Barnett  
 509-926-6283

Spokane Public Library  
906 West Main  
Spokane, WA 99201  
Contact: Ms. Dana Darylmp  
509-444-5300

Argonne County Library  
4322 North Argonne Road  
Spokane, WA 99206  
Contact: Ms. Judy Luck  
509-926-4334

- ❖ During each stage of cleanup **fact sheets** are created by Ecology, then distributed to individuals on the mailing list. These fact sheets explain the stage of cleanup, the site background, what happens next in the cleanup process and ask for comments from the public. A **30-day comment period** allows interested parties time to comment on the process. The information from these fact sheets is also published in a statewide **Site Register** which is sent to those who request to be on that mailing list. Persons interested in receiving the Site Register should contact Linda Thompson of Ecology at 360-407-6069 or e-mail [Ltho461@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:Ltho461@ecy.wa.gov). The fact sheets are also posted on Ecology's web page under the Toxics Cleanup Program at [http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/sites/sites\\_information.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/sites/sites_information.html). Look under Spokane County, Kaiser Aluminum Trentwood or Spokane River then Kaiser Aluminum Trentwood.
- ❖ **Display ads or legal notices** are published in the Spokesman Review, ethnic newspapers when available, and on Ecology's Public Events Calendar <http://www.ecy.wa.gov> to inform the general public. These notices are published at the beginning of the 30-day comment period for the public notices. They are also used to announce public meetings and workshops or public hearings.
- ❖ **Public meetings, workshops, open houses and public hearings** are held based upon the level of community interest. If ten or more persons request a public meeting or hearing based on the subject of the public notice, Ecology will hold a meeting or hearing and gather comments. These meetings, workshops or hearings will be held at a location that meets ADA standards and is close to the site. They may be held away from the site if it is necessary to accommodate large numbers of interested persons. These events are announced using the same methods as display ads or legal notices.
- ❖ Flyers may also be made available in various locations throughout the community (e.g., postings near Mirabeau Point, at schools, libraries, etc.) to announce public comment periods, meetings, workshops, etc.

- ❖ Written comments which are received during the 30-day comment period may be responded to in a **Responsiveness Summary**. The Responsiveness Summary will be sent to those who make the written comments and will be available to the public at the Repositories.

### **Answering Questions from the Public**

Individuals in the community may want to ask questions to better understand the cleanup process. Page 3 lists the contacts for Ecology and the Kaiser Aluminum Trentwood Site. Interested persons are encouraged to contact these persons by phone or e-mail to obtain information about the site, the process and potential decisions.

### **Public Notice and Comment Periods**

#### **Timeline**

<b>DATE</b>	<b>ACTION TAKEN</b>
September 2004 – January 2005	Community Interviews for Kaiser Aluminum Trentwood Site
Begin January 2005	Negotiations for an Agreed Order for a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study
Expected June 2005	Fact Sheet and 30-day comment period on Agreed Order for Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study